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AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Note by the Secretary-General

The report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)" (JIU/REP/90/4), which is annexed to the present note, is being transmitted to the governing bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Programme.

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JIU/REP/90/4
Geneva, November 1990

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (IDEP)

Prepared by
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Joint Inspection Unit

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) was established in March 1962 by resolution 58(IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa in response to General Assembly resolution 1708(XVI) of December 1961 and the Commission's decision of February 1962 stressing the "urgent need for the establishment, under the auspices of the ECA, of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, to train staff indispensable for the economic and social advancement of African States". This decision was taken following the recommendations of a panel of international experts who had been consulted on the matter.

With the financial backstopping of UNDP and the contributions of Member States, the institution has made its mark in Africa with over a thousand highly specialized men and women, having obtained their qualifications at the Institute, now working in the economic development and planning areas of the public sector in various African countries. This was achieved during the period 1965 to 1988. Whilst enrolments have increased, financial resources have been decreasing. UNDP, which has given its support since IDEP's inception, has now decided to curtail this support. This, coupled with the ever-increasing arrears of contributions by a large majority of African Member States, has added to the Institute's ills.

The report has examined and analyzed the Institute's situation from an objective point of view and has concluded that the reasons for its foundation in 1962 are still valid today.

Taking into consideration all aspects of the question, the Inspector recommends: the appointment of core staff (United Nations regular budget); the active collection of outstanding arrears from Member States; a reassessment of the scale of contributions; a rationalization of the duties of support staff already "in place"; and a broadening of the Advisory Services, catering mainly to the needs of governments in the region.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In 1987, a JIU report on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations (JIU/REP/87/4; A/42/540) observed that several institutes were facing serious financial difficulties. One of them, IDEP, is currently threatened with closure which will become a reality if the United Nations Development Programme makes good its intention to withdraw the support which it (and one of its predecessor programmes, the United Nations Special Fund) has given unstintingly for more than a quarter of a century, and if the resulting void is not filled. Should that happen, it would be an unmerited end to an institution created almost three decades ago in response to an ever pressing need for trained African planners and which, despite perennial financial difficulties, has, by any objective standards, done an admirable job. And the end would not have come at a less auspicious time, a time when Africa is beginning to grapple with adjustment programmes which are not likely to be overcome immediately nor in the very near future. New perspectives call for new approaches and solutions, and provide challenges for a revamped IDEP, which, if given the necessary tools, can overcome these challenges. There has been recognition of this by IDEP's Governing Council, which approved, in January 1990, after a thorough examination of the Organization's work, a new orientation and programme structure for the Institution.

2. This brief informational and analytic report recounts IDEP's work , takes a look at and supports its new orientation and makes a number of recommendations for improving its administrative and financial condition.

II. CREATION OF THE INSTITUTE

A. Background

3. The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) was established on 1 March 1962 by resolution 58 (IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa (see Annex 1). The underlying premise for its establishment was the need to train the African planners required to chart and guide the economic and social development of the new and emerging African nations. Such planners were in very short supply in many countries. They did not exist in others.

4. Since the Institute was to produce African planners with knowledge of African problems and experience, the teaching programme had to be closely geared to African conditions. It followed, therefore, that the Institute would have to devote a considerable part of its time, particularly during its initial stages, not only to research African development problems so as to accumulate a body of new knowledge of African conditions, but also to find solutions to specific problems as they arose in different areas.

5. Three basic types of training course were envisaged:

- a fundamental planning course of about two years open to students just leaving university with an advanced degree. An adequate system of scholarships should be put into place;

- courses of one to three months' duration, for government officials at different levels of seniority who would be introduced to the principles of economics and planning; and

- specialized courses of six to twelve months' duration in the special techniques of planning.

6. In addition, a need was seen for frequent seminars on a wide range of subjects of direct interest to officials engaged in development planning. The plan was ambitious but necessary if the Institute was to fulfil its function well.

7. The level of teaching should be high and teachers should have the highest qualifications. Preference should be given to Africans and where non-Africans were considered they would have been associated with African problems for some time.

8. The value of having a single central Institute was stressed. The reasoning ran along the following lines: since suitable teaching staff of sufficiently high qualifications was very scarce, such staff should not be dispersed; centralization of research would increase familiarity with each other's problems, through exchange of experience; and a centralized Institute

would be a unifying force throughout the region, particularly since the Institute would be bilingual. But it was also felt that in addition to a central establishment, certain activities could be decentralized or sub-regional Institutes set up to take account of the special requirements of certain sub-regions.

9. Dakar was selected as the site of the Institute from amongst offers by Ethiopia, Morocco, Tunisia and the then United Arab Republic to host the Institute.

B. Organization

10. The Institute is structured along the lines of its statute as follows.

Governing Bodies

(i) A Governing Council which acts as the governing arm of the Institute. All major issues are brought before this body for deliberation and decision. The Council meets twice a year: one meeting is to adopt the budget and the other is convened to revise, debate and take major decisions on the operations of the Institute. The Governing Council is composed of the following:

- Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who acts, ex-officio, as Chairman of the Bo 1;

- a representative of the Senegalese Government and 12 members from African States appointed by the Conference of Ministers of ECA, selected on the basis of their personal competence and experience in affairs connected to the Institute. The selection of these Governing Council members is on as broad a base as possible with due consideration for the principle of geographical distribution appertaining to the region;

- during the period of UNDP's direct assistance to the Institute, a non-voting representative of UNDP, who is normally the Resident Representative in Dakar;

- the Director of the Institute who participates in the meetings of the Governing Council as Secretary of the Council.

Academic Structure and Curricula

(i) The statute of the Institute calls for an Advisory Board on Studies and Research. This body should be composed of the Director of the Institute, deputy Director, 2 senior lecturers nominated by the Director, a representative of ECA, a representative from each of the United Nations agencies concerned, 2 senior members of the appropriate university disciplines outside Africa - one each from a developed and a developing country - these latter are appointed by the Governing Council following proposals by the Chairman. Also included on the Advisory Board are 4 professors or research workers appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical

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representation. The Director of the Institute shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Board. The Board shall be responsible for giving technical advice on the design of research and study programmes of the Institute. It shall be convened once a year by its Chairman to formulate recommendations for submission to the Governing Council on the future work programme of IDEP.

(ii) The IDEP programme covers three basic activities which are undertaken on a year-round basis, as follows:

- The nine-month basic programme consisting of 15 main courses grouped under 6 areas of study.

- A three-month specialization programme leading to a M.A. degree. This M.A. optional cycle covers industrial development in Africa, population and human resource development in Africa, energy, environment and development in Africa, plus agriculture and rural development.

- The six-month research training programme is the third and final component of the curricula constituting the M.A. degree cycle.

11. The Institute also organizes conferences, seminars and workshops which are open to fellows from countries of the region, as an adjunct to the academic activities mentioned above. Research and advisory services provide background materials for the Institute and other interested institutions.

12. One of the Board's major tasks is to maintain academic standards, keeping the curricula up to date which would cater to dynamic demands in an ever-changing world. Programme design, as a function of the Advisory Board, is of paramount importance to the validity and credibility of the role of IDEP.

13. The Institute's substantive staff is comprised of a Director who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations upon recommendation of the Executive Secretary of ECA, following prior consultation with members of the Governing Council, a deputy Director, 5 lecturers, and 4 research assistants. The administrative and other support staff comprise 2 librarians, 3 translators/interpreters, 1 computer expert, 1 administrative officer, 1 finance officer, 1 administrative assistant, 2 bilingual secretaries, 4 secretaries, 1 audio technician, 1 reproduction technician, 1 registry officer, 2 drivers and 5 general service personnel.

III. FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTE

14. African States acted with remarkable perspicacity and foresight when they created the Institute. The original philosophy and goals of the Institute remain as valid today as they were at conception some 30 years ago. Several of the Institute's original goals have been attained to a certain degree with satisfactory results. The areas of specialized training in the basic disciplines originally outlined have been imparted to more than 1,000 African men and women since its inception in 1965. Demand for enrolment has increased in recent years, notwithstanding the fact that the Institute is in dire financial straits causing stringent economic measures to be undertaken. Table I provides a breakdown of enrolment rates from 1965 to 1989:

TABLE I

Number of Trainees

Years	Male	Female	Total
1965 - 1972	162	8	170
1973 - 1980	287	8	295
1981 - 1987	417	76	493
1988 - 1989	107	12	119
Total	973	104	1,077

15. These enrolments, roughly 40 students per year, are for the nine-month Basic Programme and the three-month Specialization Programme. Seminars have followed the same trend, growing steadily through 1987, then experiencing a slight decline due to the curtailment of resources by funding agencies and the lack of payment of agreed contributions by Member States.

16. The main funding partner of IDEP has been the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ever since the Institute's inception. However, such funding has always been viewed by UNDP as transitional, to be replaced in time by contributions from governments as well as resources from IDEP's own income-generating activities, and for the Fourth Programme Cycle (1987 - 1991) UNDP decided to end the direct funding of IDEP and redirect its contributions to indirect funding of specific projects; thus, in UNDP's view, moving IDEP towards the attainment of self reliance. In this connection, an overall evaluation of the Institute's situation, viewing the role it had to play in the region's development, was considered warranted. To this end, two evaluation missions were commissioned by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa. One was led by a consultant and the second was a tripartite evaluation mission organized specifically to assess IDEP's performance, its role and its potential contribution to the solution of the African economic crisis.

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17. Both missions were of the same opinion as to the very important role the Institution must play in the development efforts of the African continent and affirmed that responsible and competent management be installed, as well as the introduction of measures to assist IDEP towards self reliance, thus freeing the other partners of IDEP to face other challenges.

18. The tripartite evaluation mission undertaken on the initiative of UNDP was to seek ways and means of improving the cost effectiveness of IDEP in terms of its initial objectives; to appraise the Institute's potential role and contribution to the development of African economies and also to explore the possibilities of IDEP as a think tank, a centre of excellence for research and round tables on the Fourth Regional Programme for Africa. The mission's report covered the main aspects and activities of IDEP. In noting that the Institute was unique in Africa with respect to its orientation, the report concluded that IDEP's statute and objectives were as valid at the time of the mission (1987) as they had been at IDEP's inception; that is, all of its activities in training, research, advisory services and seminars/workshops remained essential. It was, however, observed that whilst the Institute strove for a balanced development of its four main functions only one - training - was satisfactorily implemented. The status of research, advisory services and seminars was not very encouraging.

19. It is worthwhile reproducing here the mission's views on the critical situation of the Institute, and its recommendations:

"- growing deficiency and inadequacy of physical facilities;

- serious under-staffing at the level of teaching and research staff;

- non-existence of specialized staff and experts for advisory services;

- incommensurate and ill-articulated support and general services staff;

- alarming reduction of IDEP's own financial resource base and subsequently increased reliance on extra-budgetary resources;

- certain critical shortcomings in the overall organizational structure and regulatory framework with negative effects on project management."

20. It is striking that almost all these deficiencies are directly linked to the inadequacy of financial resources which may account for the mission's concern that despite the increased efforts made during the last few years, human, physical and financial resources have been shrinking over the same period to their lowest level.

Recommendations of a Tripartite Review Mission

21. With the above findings in mind, the Mission advises on the need for a concerted approach by all the partners with a view to sharing responsibilities with regard to the parameters for the Institute's consolidation and future development. The Mission recommends the following as the necessary base on which the Institute's future can be realistically built in a phased approach over the next five years, which the Inspector fully endorses, because the situation remains the same:

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- A change in the current use of financial resources with a view to gradually phasing out UNDP's support of core teaching and management staff and funding of the same from IDEP's own regular budget resources.

  IDEP's long standing concern over finding ways and means of responding to requests from governments and international agencies for advisory and consultancy services appear to be the ideal area for meeting with UNDP's interest in building up genuine African expertise in particular as required in the context of its joint programming with ECA regarding the UNDP Fourth Regional Programme for Africa.

22. The Mission further recommends that in order to alleviate the burden to be placed on African governments, the following measures need to be taken by the appropriate bodies/organs:

Reduction of costs currently absorbed by IDEP's regular budget in those areas where savings may not only be feasible but are desirable, especially with regard to:

(i) General service staff costs which the Mission thinks could be streamlined to be commensurate with the Institute's actual needs.

(ii) Interpretation. Here the Mission recommends in the short run the abolition of either translation or interpretation or the combination of both into one joint function and not having them as separate functions performed by completely different sets of staff. Basically, however, the Institute should start a process aimed at ultimately eliminating interpretation for the Basic Training Programme, taking into account actual achievements of the introduction of English or French as a secondary language in their curricula by African countries, thus eliminating interpretation in the language best known by trainees.

(iii) Reduction of recurrent costs by combining the annual meetings of the Governing Council to once a year, preferably to be held in connection with the meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

23. Other measures recommended are:

- Reactivation of vigorous campaigns to secure the effective payment of governments' assessed annual contributions to IDEP.

- Conversion from secondment into actual transfers (of posts) to IDEP of ECA staff currently working at IDEP.

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- Resubmission of the earlier request already approved by ECOSOC to the General Assembly to fund some IDEP posts through the United Nations regular budget. In this connection, the need to strengthen IDEP so as to place the institution in a position to assist African governments in the implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD is particularly relevant.

- Successful implementation of contemplated revenue earned from consultancy services to become operational within one year at the latest.

- On the restructuring of the Institute, based upon a thorough review of the efforts already made by the Governing Council, it would be impracticable and undesirable to make IDEP independent from the United Nations in the medium term.

Contributions to the activities of the Institute

24. The budgetary expenses of IDEP were meant to be covered by African governments with an additional contribution by the United Nations Special Fund (now UNDP). Additional resources could be derived in cash or in kind from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, other governmental organizations and institutions, governments and non-governmental organizations. Throughout the years, such additional resources have been quite small.

25. Initially, in 1963, the contribution of the 32 African States Members of the Commission at that time was set at a total of $1,500,000 (i.e., $300,000 annually) for the first five years of the Institute's operations. The Governing Council of UNDP decided to allocate a total of $3,561,700 to the Institute on the understanding that the "counterpart contributions" of $1,500,000 would be paid in. This pattern of budgeted contributions governed the Institute's financing for the first decade or so of its existence, except that the contributions of African governments had seldom been fully forthcoming. UNDP had been called upon to cover shortfalls with additional support. All the same, African governments, faced with the growing needs of the Institute and in recognition of their basic financial responsibility, agreed in 1975 to increase their yearly financial contribution to $1,000,000 (resolution 285(XII)). In the same resolution, UNDP was asked to continue to maintain its support for the Institute at a minimum level of $1,000,000 annually. The contribution of African States failed, once more, to materialize at the expected levels. Nor did it after contributions were again increased, effective 1 January 1986, to an annual level of $1,601,000.

26. Table II provides information on the annual contributions established by resolution 285(XII) (Annex 2).

27. For its part, UNDP has contributed substantially and continuously to the budget of IDEP in the order of US$600,000 to US$750,000 yearly. By so doing it has given IDEP the necessary financial support to assist in carrying out its mandate. The contributions of Member States, on the other hand, have shown an uneven pattern from year to year ranging from a total of US$145,000 to US$255,000. This has led to shortfalls in income which have affected adversely the Institute's programme of work, have created unstable personnel situations, including difficulty in retaining adequate professional teaching staff which have, in turn, led to several administrative problems, not least among them being the proper administration of common services. There has been some other income: from donations and special projects, and from United Nations agencies, but these have little relevance to the regular financing and upkeep of the Institute because they are provided for specific purposes.

28. Annex 3 shows the status of Member States' contributions and arrears as at 31 December 1989, and Annex 4 gives the level of expenditure for 1989.

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TABLE II : ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN STATES TO THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Country	Established by resolution 433 (XVII) effective 1 January 198[illegible] (US$)	Established by resolution 285 (XII) effective 1 January 1983 (US$)
1. Algeria	90,000	80,000
2. Angola	32,000	-
3. Benin	24,000	15,000
4. Botswana	24,000	-
5. Burkina Faso	24,000	15,000
6. Burundi	20,000	15,000
7. Cameroon	40,000	24,000
8. Cape Verde	10,000	-
9. Central African Republic	20,000	15,000
10. Chad	24,000	15,000
11. Comoros	10,000	-
12. Congo	32,000	15,000
13. Côte d'Ivoire	40,000	32,000
14. Djibouti	15,000	-
15. Egypt	90,000	80,000
16. Ethiopia	32,000	32,000
17. Equatorial Guinea	10,000	-
18. Gabon	32,000	20,000
19. Gambia	15,000	10,000
20. Ghana	40,000	32,000
21. Guinea Bissau	10,000	-
22. Guinea	32,000	20,000
23. Kenya	40,000	32,000
24. Lesotho	15,000	-
25. Liberia	32,000	15,000
26. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	90,000	80,000
27. Madagascar	32,000	20,000
28. Malawi	32,000	15,000
29. Mali	24,000	15,000
30. Mauritania	20,000	10,000
31. Mauritius	24,000	15,000
32. Morocco	40,000	32,000
33. Mozambique	32,000	-
34. Niger	32,000	15,000
35. Nigeria	90,000	80,000
36. Rwanda	24,000	15,000
37. Sao Tome & Principe	10,000	-
38. Senegal	32,000	24,000
39. Seychelles	10,000	-
40. Sierra Leone	24,000	20,000
41. Somalia	24,000	10,000
42. Sudan	40,000	32,000
43. Swaziland	20,000	-
44. Togo	24,000	15,000
45. Tunisia	40,000	24,000
46. Uganda	40,000	24,000
47. United Republic of Tanzania	40,000	24,000
48. Zaire	32,000	32,000
49. Zambia	32,000	32,000
50. Zimbabwe	40,000	
	1,601,000	1,000,000

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Personnel Administration

29. The total staff of the Institute numbers 49. The Director and Chief of Administration and Finance are on secondment from ECA; the remaining 47 comprise academic and core support staff. ECA finances lecturers including the computer expert, leaving the remainder to be covered by UNDP and Member States' contributions. Other funding received by IDEP from donors (extrabudgetary) is for specific purposes such as seminars and workshops and is, therefore, so earmarked.

30. As the direct result of a scarcity of resources (cash flow problems), the Institute's Administration has been obliged during the last three years to extend contracts to the staff on a monthly basis. This practice began in 1986 with the general service staff and now includes some of the professional staff. Naturally, this has triggered an adverse effect on staff morale which in no way contributes to the effective performance or the continued progress of the Institute.

Equipment and Building Maintenance

31. Apparently, most of the office equipment has been maintained satisfactorily within the resources available. Nevertheless, many of the items now in use should be scrapped and replaced because the need for continual repairs to some of the equipment, which is no longer used or is obsolete in the United Nations system, could seriously impede the work of the Institute.

32. The installation of the computer mainframe unit should be completed and used to full capacity. It was noted during the inspection visit that the tape unit forming part of the mainframe, which should be used to register all inputs, was never installed properly thus denying users the advantage of this service.

33. Building maintenance is apparently non existent with consequent rapid deterioration of the building fabric. This is the responsibility of the host government, as originally agreed, but its economic situation does not seem to allow this. Nevertheless, deterioration should be halted and the Institute's Administration will have to find the means to bridge this gap.

IV. OTHER OBSERVATIONS

34. Despite the Institute's problems, evaluations have, over the years, commended the Institute for its work in furthering the development process of the African continent, and the Institute's importance in this regard has been reflected in resolutions of the Conference of Ministers of ECA, ECOSOC and the United Nations General Assembly. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Institute's operations have been hampered by its financial problems.

35. By contrast, institutions within the United Nations system whose objectives and programmes of work are similar to that of IDEP - the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Asian Development Institute, for example - have always been given the necessary financial support to carry out their work programmes in the Latin American and Asian regions. During their formative years, there was a clear recognition of the need to ensure that these two institutions could pursue their programme objectives without having to worry unduly about financing. Thus, the United Nations wisely granted them core post funding from the regular budget, guaranteeing them continuing security of operations. This action has borne positive yields throughout the years until today. UNDP and Member States of the two regions, about 60 percent of whom pay their assessed contributions yearly, also play their part satisfactorily. (see Annex 5 with regard to ILPES).

36. This brings the Inspector to the conclusion that to have a viable, continuing and effective IDEP, the following problems have to be resolved:

(a) Rationalization of expenditure.

(b) Assurance by Member States that they will pay as near 100 percent as possible of their assessed contributions.

(c) Intensification of income-generating activities through advisory and consultancy services to Member States.

(d) Regularization of the support services' position.

(e) A solution to the permanent status of academic personnel.

(f) Creation of a Working Capital Fund to guarantee temporary shortfalls.

(g) Continued funding by UNDP for a peremptory period of not more than 3 years.

37. But much has to be done with regard to foundation laying, prompting the Inspector to put forward the recommendations contained in Chapter V.

38. The Inspector sincerely believes that if these recommendations are implemented, all on a priority basis, IDEP would definitely be on its way to complying fully with its mandate, to the satisfaction of the international community.

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V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1

Member States should pay their contributions in a timely manner, due account to be taken of the adverse economic situation besetting most countries of the region. This could be achieved by:

(a) reducing assessments to a scale which would be within the capacity of all to respect (Annex 6); and

(b) making monthly payments to IDEP by direct transfer from Member States' central banks to IDEP's account (Annex 6).

The above would make it possible for Member States to budget payments more flexibly and guarantee cash income to IDEP's account on a regular basis as the payments would range from roughly $3,500 per month for the highest assessed to $500 per month for the lowest.

Recommendation 2

Eight permanent posts should be created under the regular budget of the United Nations to provide a Director, Deputy Director, Chief of Administration and five lecturers. This would erase annual uncertainty about the Institute's budget, thereby offsetting dependency on UNDP funding, notwithstanding the need for continued UNDP funding until this is fully realized.

Recommendation 3

(a) Discussions should be held with the host government for the absorption of five general service posts, at present assigned to cleaning and maintenance duties. Steps in this direction are underway, and should be actively pursued.

(b) The number of translators and interpreters could be reduced to one permanent translator/interpreter, using freelance personnel as the need arises.

Recommendation 4

Meetings of the Governing Council should be held once a year only, immediately before the annual Conference of Ministers of ECA. Such an action would further rationalize and reduce expenses.

Recommendation 5

All arrears of assessed contributions should be paid by Member States. The original proposal of payments being made through their IPFs could be accomplished on the understanding that payments charged to the IPFs of Member States should be for current arrears, and that this facility should not be used for payment of future contributions. Such payments should start as from the next UNDP programming cycle and would create the Working Capital Fund described in paragraph 36(f).

Recommendation 6

A broad-based Advisory and Consultancy Service, catering within the areas of IDEP's competence to the needs of Member States should be embarked upon, echoing the recommendation of the tripartite mission which emphasized that such a service is needed in Africa, now more than ever, in view of the adjustment exercises being carried out in several countries.

Annex 1

76th meeting
1 March 1962

58 (IV). Establishment of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, and Commission resolution 16 (II) and 17 (II),

Noting with satisfaction the report of the panel of experts on the establishment of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.14/128),

Considering the urgent need for the establishment under the Commission's auspices of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning to train the staff indispensable for the economic and social advancement of the African States, in accordance with the studies of the panel of experts,

Considering that the work of such an institute ought to embrace research and training in several disciplines, in particular those relating to planning and national accountancy, and that it ought also to act in a consultative capacity for the benefit of all African States,

Considering the decision taken by the Commission at its 73rd meeting, held on 28 February 1962, that the headquarters of the institute should be at Dakar,

Considering that there exist at Cairo a university infrastructure and an Institute of National Planning which could act as a sub-regional institute,

1. Decides that:

(a) An African Institute of Economic Development and Planning should be established this year with headquarters at Dakar;

(b) Advantage should be taken of the facilities offered by the United Arab Republic as the site of a future sub-regional institute, and of any other sub-regional facilities that may be offered by other countries;

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(c) A standing committee of direction shall be set up, to be composed of six member States elected by the Commission for two years;

2. Instructs the Executive Secretary to appoint a panel of experts charged with:

(a) Drawing up a preliminary draft statute and a preliminary draft convention for accession by States;

(b) Studying forthwith the material conditions of the installation and operation of the Institute at Dakar;

(c) Studying the conditions under which the Institute of National Planning at Cairo could serve as a sub-regional institute;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fifth session on the extent to which the foregoing decisions have been executed.

Annex 2

The text of resolution 285 (XII) is reproduced below:

"285 (XII). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 250 (XI) of 22 February 1973 on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Taking note of the achievements of the Institute in its second phase of operations under its current direction in its drive to develop an appropriate approach to the problems of African planning and strategies of development through its training, research and advisory activities,

Convinced that the Institute should continue to play an even more important role in the planned development of Africa in the years to come,

Conscious that there is a need for the United Nations Development Programme to contribute to the financing of the Institute during its third phase,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the success achieved by the Institute during the past two years in acquiring additional financial resources amounting to about $700,000, thanks to bilateral and multilateral contributions;

2. Registers with deep appreciation and gratitude:

(a) The recent moves by the Government of Senegal to assure the construction of permanent quarters for the Institute;

(B) The agreement of African Governments to increase their yearly financial contributions to the Institute to a total of $1 million;

3. Invites the Director of the Institute to intensify his fund-raising efforts to ensure the future of the Institute;

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4. Urgently requests the United Nations Development Programme:

(a) To continue its financial support for the Institute during the forthcoming third phase, at least at the minimal level of $1 million yearly;

(b) To continue to provide the Institute with these facilities in collecting the contributions of the African Governments and other administrative supporting services which it had in the past provided in order to facilitate and enhance the Institute's activities;

5. Further urges African Governments to participate actively and effectively in the forthcoming evaluation of the Institute to be undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa with a view to examining the activities and quantifying the requirements of the Institute for the third and subsequent phases;

6. Invites the Director of the Institute to expand the activities of the Institute, combining in a balanced manner its three functions of research, training and advisory services;

7. Recommends that general training courses on planning should continue to be a permanent element of the programme of the Institute;

8. Invites African countries, in particular those which are members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to bring the latter to implement paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

9. Invites the Executive Committee to study the programmes of the Institute and the level of recruitment of trainees and, in the light of suggestions made by the Conference of African Planners, to take appropriate measures to secure recognition of the training courses and diplomas of the Institute at a suitable level in the administrative and educational systems in Africa.

183rd meeting
28 February 1975"

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Annex 3

STATUS OF AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (IDEP) AS OF 1 JANUARY 1989 IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECA CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION 612(XXII) ADOPTED IN 1987 (US$)

Countries	Annual contributions established by resolution 287(XII)	Arrears of contributions from 1976-1988	Amount due as at end of December 1989	Amount paid up to December 1989	Balance due as at 31 December 1989
1. Algeria	80,000	636,172	716,172	-	716,172
2. Angola	32,000	32,000	64,000	64,000	-
3. Benin	15,000	67,685	82,685	-	82,685
4. Botswana	24,000	48,000	72,000	-	72,000
5. Burkina Faso	15,000	135,206	150,206	16,501	133,704
6. Burundi	15,000	165,075	180,075	-	180,075
7. Cameroon	24,000	26,539	50,539	-	50,539
8. Cape Verde	10,000	20,000	30 000	-	30,000
9. Central African Republic	15,000	128,075	143,075	45,717	97,357
10. Chad	15,000	195,000	210,000	-	210,000
11. Comoros	10,000	20,000	30,000	-	30,000
12. Congo	15,000	195,000	210,000	-	210,000
13. Côte d'Ivoire	32,000	384,000	416,000	-	416,000
14. Djibouti	15,000	30,000	45,000	-	45,000
15. Egypt	80,000	249,414	329,414	76,264	253,150
16. Ethiopia	32,000	213,528	245,528	-	245,528
17. Equatorial Guinea	10,000	20,000	30,000	-	30,000
18. Gabon	20,000	213,608	233,608	-	233,608
19. Gambia	10,000	100,276	110,276	-	110,276
20. Ghana	32,000	235,904	267,904	-	267,904
21. Guinea Bissau	10,000	20,000	30,000	-	30,000
22. Guinea	20,000	169,268	189,268	-	189,268
23. Kenya	32,000	216,183	248,183	-	248,183
24. Lesotho	15,000	30,000	45,000	-	45,000
25. Liberia	15,000	150,000	165,000	-	165,000
26. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	80,000	798,225	878,225	-	878,225
27. Madagascar	20,000	72,884	92,884	6,117	86,767
28. Malawi	15,000	195,000	210,000	-	210,000
29. Mali	15,000	112,841	127,841	-	127,841
30. Mauritania	10,000	96,109	106,109	-	106,109
31. Mauritius	15,000	140,009	155,009	80,000	75,009
32. Morocco	32,000	160,003	192,003	33,076	158,927
33. Mozambique	32,000	64,000	96,000	-	96,000
34. Niger	15,000	134,544	149,544	-	149,544
35. Nigeria	80,000	319,603	399,603	-	399,603
36. Rwanda	15,000	165,000	180,000	-	180,000
37. Sao Tome and Principe	10,000	20,000	30,000	-	30,000
38. Senegal	24,000	(23,481)	518	-	518
39. Seychelles	10,000	20,000	30,000	5,090	24,909
40. Sierra Leone	20,000	231,605	251,605	-	251,605
41. Somalia	10,000	110,000	120,000	-	120,000
42. Sudan	32,000	384,000	416,000	-	416,000
43. Swaziland	20,000	40,000	60,000	-	60,000
44. Togo	15,000	26,630	41,630	30,470	11,160
45. Tunisia	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-
46. Uganda	24,000	236,130	260,130	-	260,130
47. United Republic of Tanzania	24,000	170,566	194,566	-	194,566
48. Zaire	32,000	190,175	222,175	-	222,175
49. Zambia	32,000	334,303	366,303	22,000	344,303
50. Zimbabwe	40,000	80,000	120,000	-	120,000
	1,239,000	7,779,078	9,018,078	403,235	8,614,840

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Annex 4

ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1989

INCOME

	1989	1988
UNDP Contribution	772,650	957,350
Economic Commission for Africa	187,500	
Government Contributions	450,000	424,599
Total US$:	1,410,150	1,381,949

EXPENDITURE

Direction and Administration	146,500	165,318
Teaching Staff	202,900	231,968
Visiting Lecturers	25,000	26,075
Library Services	60,550	53,218
Interpretation/Translation	176,200	163,861
Computer Expert	-	5,500
Research/Consultancy/LHOs/UNVs	128,000	26,086
Administration Support Staff	350,000	439,892
Travel	20,000	-
Missions	15,000	36,813
Fellowships	80,000	83,277
Group Training	35,000	21,699
Expendable Equipment	27,500	27,625
Non-Expendable Equipment	12,000	16,993
Operations/Maintenance	92,000	147,237
Reports/Governing Council	20,000	5,450
Others	19,500	(41,156)
Total US$:	1,410,150	1,409,856
Deficit =	-	(27,907)

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Economic Commission for Latin America

Organization

8.1 The organizational structure of ECLA is to be found in the manual on the organization of the Secretariat (ST/SGB/Organization, sect. K (III)).

Transfer of ILPES posts to the regular budget

8.2 In his first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977 (A/C.5/31/37), the Secretary-General, having reviewed the functions of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) pursuant to a resolution adopted at the eighth extraordinary session of the Economic Commission for Latin America held in 1974 (resolution 340 (AC.66)), requested AMS to review the functions and structure of ILPES. As noted in the performance report, AMS recommended the incorporation of the Institute into ECLA.

8.3 The Secretary-General accordingly proposed the transfer to the regular budget of 6 Professional posts (2 P-5, 4 P-4) and 10 local level posts under the development planning, projections and policies programme.

8.4 The General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, appropriated funds for the transfer of these posts but, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, did so in the form of temporary assistance on the understanding that the matter would be reviewed in the context of the 1978-1979 programme budget. The Secretary-General, accordingly, is proposing the conversion of these posts to established posts under the programme indicated above.

Source: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (p. 385, section 8 - Economic Commission for Latin America)

Annex 6

No.	Country	Actual contributions established by resolution 287(XII)	Proposed New Assessments	Monthly Costs
1.	Algeria	80,000	40,000	3,333
2.	Angola	32,000.	15,000	1,250
3.	Benin	15,000	6,000	500
4.	Botswana	24,000	10,000	833
5.	Burkina Faso	15,000.	6,000	500
6.	Burundi	15,000.	6,000	500
7.	Cameroon	24,000	10,000	833
8.	Cape Verde	10,000	6,000.	500
9.	Central African Rep.	15,000	6,000	500
10.	Chad	15,000	6,000	500
11.	Comoros	10,000	6,000.	500
12.	Congo	15,000	6,000	500
13.	Djibouti	15,000	6,000	500
14.	Egypt	80,000.	40,000	3,333
15.	Ethiopia	32,000	15,000	1,250
16.	Equatorial Guinea	10,000	6,000	500
17.	Gabon	20,000	10,000	833
18.	Gambia	10,000.	6,000	500
19.	Ghana	32,000	15,000	1,250
20.	Guinea Bissau	10,000	6,000	500.
21.	Guinea	20,000	10,000	833
22.	Côte d'Ivoire	32,000	15,000	1,250
23.	Kenya	32,000	15.000	1,250
24.	Lesotho	15,000	6,000	500
25.	Liberia	15,000	6,000	500
26.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	80,000.	40,000	3,333
27.	Madagascar	20,000	10,000	833
28.	Malawi	15,000	6,000	500
29.	Mali	15,000	6,000	500
30.	Mauritania	10,000.	6,000.	500
31.	Mauritius	15,000	6,000	500
32.	Morocco	32,000	15,000	1,250
33.	Mozambique	32,000	15,000.	1,250
34.	Niger	15,000	6,000	500
35.	Nigeria	80,000	40,000	3,333
36.	Rwanda	15,000	6,000.	500
37.	Sao Tome & Principe	10,000	6,000	500
38.	Senegal	24,000	10,000	833
39.	Seychelles	10,000	6,000.	500
40.	Sierra Leone	20,000	10,000	833
41.	Somalia	10,000	6,000	500
42.	Sudan	32,000	15,000	1,250
43.	Swaziland	20,000	10,000	833
44.	Togo	15,000	6,000	500
45.	Tunisia	24,000	10,000	833
46.	United Republic of Tanzania	24,000	10,000	833
47.	Uganda	24,000	10,000	833
48.	Zaire	32,000	15,000	1,250
49.	Zambia	32,000	15,000	1,250
50.	Zimbabwe	40,000	15,000	1,250
	Totals: US$	1,239,000	579,000	64,166